



COMMUNITY SERVICE NEWSLETTER

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COMMUNITY SERVICE NEWSLETTER is published six times a year by Community Service, Inc. Our purpose is to promote the small community as a basic social institution involving organic units of economic, social and spiritual development.

democracy in the workplace

WORKER COOPERATIVES AS AN ALTERNATIVE FOR LOCAL COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

Community Service Conference Sept. 16-18

by Jane Folmer

"Democracy in the Workplace: Worker Cooperatives as an Alternative for Local Community Empowerment" will be the theme of this year's Community Service Conference September 16-18 in Yellow Springs, Ohio. A BBC film about the worker owned production cooperatives in Mondragon, Spain, entitled, "The Mondragon Experiment" will be shown to provide a focus for discussion. (See Community Service NEWSLETTER Nov.-Dec., 1982, V. 30, No. 6.)

Wes Hare, Director of Twin Streams Education Center in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, will be a featured resource person. The Mondragon cooperative system has been a key model in the development of Twin Streams as an adult education facility and as a catalyst for worker owned businesses. It was founded in 1972 to provide non-formal adult learning experiences in local communities for low-income and working people. The emphasis is on active response to the growing problem of community unemployment and economic adversity as a result of plant closings and layoffs by helping people take control of their economic life. Wes Hare visited Mondragon last year and will provide information and evaluation of the worker coops there as well as the work-

er-owned businesses Twin Streams has helped to create in North Carolina.

John Handley from The Cedar Works cooperative in Adams County, Ohio, will also be present to answer questions about his experience with the organization and operation of that woodworking cooperative. The Cedar Works changed its structure from a partnership to a cooperative corporation as of January of this year, using several key features of the Mondragon cooperatives in its reorganization.

Mondragon has been widely used as a model and an inspiration for worker owned production cooperatives as a result of both the breadth and depth of its cooperative philosophy and activity. The 25-year experiment in worker ownership has grown to over 80 cooperatives with 18,000 cooperators/owners. The system now includes a cooperative educational program which offers training from technical school through college level engineering degrees, a factory specially designed for coop students, a credit union, and the League for Education and Culture — an association which provides a link between parents, teachers, students and the working community.

The commonality and strength of this accomplishment has stimulated educators from many areas of the world to join together around this model and other similar work in the United Kingdom, U.S.A., Europe, Canada, and some Third World countries.

Worker ownership represents the fundamental recognition that the worker owns, by virtue of one person, one vote, the control and benefits of the worker-owned business, as opposed to the tradition of capital ownership and control. Each worker has one vote in the selection of the Board of Directors and the work of the business. Capital may participate in profit-making through preferred stock but without voting rights. The universal economic tradition reflects a decided lack of options for this model and indicate the need for active community and workplace democratic adult education.

Worker cooperatives are a fine example of the spirit and process of community. They can provide not only an arena for practicing the skills and reaping the rewards of active participation in community, but they can also be a catalyst for cooperation and good will in the community as a whole. The conference will be an opportunity to explore this highly creative and timely response to local community crises.

For additional information about the conference costs, location, and schedule, write: Community Service, Inc., P. O. Box 243, Yellow Springs, OH 45387. Or call (513) 767-2161 or 767-1461.



Investing in the Community

by Kris Nelson

Overseas production, automation and shrinking government employment have doubled the unemployment rate in the last ten years — over 11 million people are actively looking for work. A true figure which includes those wishing to enter the job market and those who have given up looking is not available. The financial, social and emotional consequences are immeasurable.

A writer in a recent issue of MANAS (Vol. XXXVI, No. 17) points out that "The governmental and economic institutions of our time are creatures of the mode of thinking and acting that have created these...problems. They will never initiate the essential changes.... The basic solution is to find a way to become self-employed and where possible to have economic relations with others of the same mind and intentions."

An innovative and far-reaching community program which supports this philosophy and which could readily be duplicated with variations elsewhere is the Self Help Association for a Regional Economy, as the following article from RAIN magazine explains:

The well-seasoned appropriate technologist knows that great project ideas don't just wither away; they frequently don't get financed. Not only does the master A.T. suffer, but the community also loses a potentially valuable investment in its own self-reliance. Savings banks and conventional finance sources are not entirely to blame. Inflation, high interest rates, and a shortage of funds necessitate lending to more competitive borrowers outside the community.

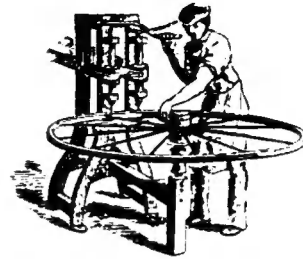
Financing A.T. projects often comes against a structural barrier. Namely, that banks making decisions about the use of local depositors' money are forced to do so on the basis of economic feasibility, rather than community sustainability. Sadly enough, these two interests actually complement one another, since A.T. projects are increasingly cost-effective. The appropriate role of lending institutions, however, is to administer loans and not necessarily to

judge their use on the community's behalf.

Yet by pooling deposits locally that are normally sent off to capital-intensive investments (often supporting ventures in racist South Africa or nuclear boondoggles, for instance), capital can be obtained and insured. In order to involve the community interest in accessing such self-secured capital, an association of community members could be formed. This association could provide marketing and technical assistance to projects, making capital loans less risky. Unlike traditional lending institutions, the association would be in a position to designate funds for the development of local energy, food, and human service needs. These principles are, in fact, being applied by SHARE, Self Help Association for a Regional Economy (Box 12 125A, RD 3, Great Barrington, MA 01230), the innovative work of Robert Swann and Susan Witt of the E. F. Schumacher Society.

The strength of SHARE resides in its associations. These are six "loan groups" (Producer Co-ops/Small Businesses, Consumer Co-ops, Individual Loans, Agriculture Loans, Mortgages on Land Buildings, and Non-profits) that evaluate loan requests in their categories. Each association — composed of SHARE members, loan requesters, and recipients — elects a Board member, and the associations evaluate loan requests according to SHARE's criteria: 1) whether the loan will create greater regional self-reliance in either basic necessities or basic community services; 2) whether the project would increase local employment and/or use local resources, conserve energy and be non-polluting to the environment; and 3) whether the loan creates savings of greater productivity which can repay the loan.

The associations in turn advise the Board as to the loan's viability and consistency with SHARE's criteria. Before the request is confirmed, a borrower in the association, a solar manufacturer, for example, could draw up a contract with another member, say an energy co-op. The pre-arranged market for the manufacturer reduces the risk and, therefore, the interest on an otherwise costly loan. Moreover, managerial,



technical, and marketing assistance can all be obtained within the association. A further risk/cost reducer.

When the first loan request came before the SHAREcroppers, the agricultural association of SHARE, producer-consumer cooperation went to work. Goat raiser Susan Sellow needed money to construct a building for her goat cheese dairy. Through other SHAREcroppers she established local markets for her cheese and borrowed \$3,000 through SHARE. Meanwhile, SHAREcroppers here "found the meetings about marketing and cooperative possibilities stimulating," explained the SOUTH BERKSHIRE FARM BULLETIN, reporting on the process. The BULLETIN continued, "As a result of connections between SHAREcroppers and local food buying clubs, contracts for locally grown root crops are being drawn up for Pumpkin Hollow Coop, which has access to a large root cellar."

SHARE provides three funds administered for its members by the Great Barrington Savings Bank: the SHARE Credit Fund for collateral support on short term loans to businesses or individuals; the SHARE Direct Loan Fund, for larger investors that will lend at their own risk to members; and the SHARE Trust Fund, a way for donors to give to community-supported cultural programs.

The purpose of the Credit Fund is to furnish collateral on loans that develop the region's self-reliance on food, shelter, energy, or community services. Upon becoming a SHARE member (\$10 initial fee), the depositor opens a joint passbook account between the Credit Fund and the individual. As part of the joint account, the depositor must sign an agreement that permits up to 75 percent of the account to be used as collateral on loans the SHARE

Board decides to facilitate. And with the support of the SHARE Associations, risk on the loan is nearly removed from the bank and spread around the community.

Interest rates, then, are 10 to 13 percent. An unusual bargain. If a borrower takes a loss, the cost to the collateralized Credit Fund accounts is agreed to be a percentage of all the accounts, so depositors would collectively share in repaying the loan.

In practice, however, the associations' and the depositors' interest in the success of the borrower's project nearly assure that the loan and interest is paid to the Bank in full.

The Direct Loan Fund is intended for larger investments than the Credit Fund, assisting businesses, entrepreneurs, or individuals. SHARE initiates the Loan Fund by advertising loan project proposals that have been approved according to SHARE's self-reliance criteria. When lenders are attracted, they choose a project in which to invest and then deposit their capital in the Loan Fund at the Great Barrington Bank. They also set the loan's duration and interest rate. Once the community demonstrates support for the loan through SHARE co-signers or advance contracts, the Bank administers the loan for a small fee, about two percent on the loan's interest. Since larger investors can actually see the community project and its opportunities, their risk is low and, with SHARE's backing, are likely to invest.

In an effort to invigorate the cultural and educational health of Great Barrington, the Schumacher Society established a gift fund. The SHARE Trust Fund, as a non-profit organization itself, disseminates a monthly list describing educational and cultural programs of local groups. Because these programs meet SHARE criteria, gifts can be made to local organizations via the Trust Fund. Grants from the fund are given to non-profit organizations that apply with letters of community support.

In addition, the Direct Loan Fund works like a cultural fertilizer through the Trust Fund: businesses receiving a Direct Loan must return a percentage of their pro-

fits to the Trust Fund or donate to a community organization. SHARE coordinators point out that "the Trust Fund is not attempting to achieve the highest financial return for its depositors, rather a fair return with the highest social and ecological return."

Just as SHARE and its productive relationship with the local bank demonstrate close cooperation, banks elsewhere have much to gain from the SHARE concept as well. New depositors, for example, would be attracted, effectively expanding the bank's collateral base. The positive local image earned by a bank helping to improve the community's self-reliance produces another advantage: in the future, businesses seeking capital are likely to patronize that bank first over others. And the bank would not be forced to refuse as many loans, since questionable risk to the bank is absorbed by the community organization similar to SHARE.



The potential for such community-based investing is also being discovered by the Solar Center in San Francisco (1115 Indiana, San Francisco, CA 94107). Depositors at Continental Savings and Loan may specify that their funds be made available for loans to buy solar heating equipment. This allows depositors to put their money to use for social and ecological purposes, besides earning fair interest rates. This solar fund now exceeds two million dollars in less than two years. Continental is pleased, too. These are funds that probably wouldn't have otherwise been brought to the bank.

One word of precaution. SHARE's initial success has not come between new moons; the E. F. Schumacher Society devoted much time, self-instruction, and planning to the program. Since its foundation rests on associations that represent small scale interests in the community, building these new organizations would best precede a serious effort to create such self-financing programs. Strengthening the community support first also shows credibility in the banker's eyes; this creates confidence and trust that is so valuable later on.

Susan Witt and Robert Swann of the E. F. Schumacher Society and the Intermediate Technology Development Group plan to discuss SHARE in their third seminar, Tools for Community Economic Transformation scheduled for June 9-15 in the Chicago area. Other topics will include Community Land Trusts, community land banks, self-financing systems, and community self-management. For more information, contact the E. F. Schumacher Society, Box 76, RD 3, Great Barrington, MA 01230 (413) 528-1737.

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A POEM



If we have seen the Spring
And smelled arbutis,
Been pampered by grandsire and dame,
If bards have sung and statesmen
Wrung the truth
From words for our ears,
If teacher and saint
Have spoken to our needs,
Have met our minds,
If a small winsome child has begged
Our time,
We have been kissed by angels!
And we know
That here
And over there
Is the same land.

- Marie Inslee

Marie Inslee, a long time member of Community Service, lives on the beautiful Brandywine River in Downingtown, PA.

Book Reviews

by Jane Folmer

ENOUGH TO SHARE by Gayla Jamison, Ideas and Images, Inc., 1983, 28 minutes, rental \$45, sale \$450.

In the past we have shared with you our response to books and publications which we think are pertinent to issues related to the small community. We have recently been privileged to preview a new film which we believe will also be of interest to NEWS-LETTER readers.

The film is entitled Enough to Share and is about the interracial Christian community of Koinonia near Americus, Georgia. Koinonia was founded in 1942 by Dr. Clarence Jordan, who was a Baptist minister, a theologian, a scholar, and a farmer. He saw the racial strife and poverty of the south as an opportunity to "make a witness" and to turn his beliefs into practical, life-building action.

Although the film is too short to include much detailed information about the early years, enough is given to whet the appetite and make us want to learn more about the man and his work. We recommend the book, The Cotton Patch Evidence, by Dallas Lee for the intimate story of Koinonia's beginning, growth and stand against the violent racial prejudice of the 40's and 50's. The film includes an excerpt of a recording of a speech given by Clarence Jordan at that time which explains his dedication to the land and the people despite economic, emotional and physical attempts to destroy the community by local people who could not accept black and white people working, playing, eating and worshipping together.

Present-day Koinonia is depicted as enjoying the rewards of hard-fought battles and the security and peace of long-established traditions. Mrs. Jordan speaks with obvious pride of the people of the community and its many friends and supporters around the world who have kept the spirit of her husband's dream alive. Throughout the film we see the cooperation and community spirit

which makes it possible for Koinonia to be of service to the surrounding community as well as to share with one another.

The long-term, ongoing project which exemplifies the people's commitment to sharing is the construction and sale of good, low-cost housing with no-interest loans. One of the black workers interviewed in the film who had been an activist in the 60's says that he came to Koinonia as a volunteer and has stayed because the work there has such an immediate impact and directly meets the needs of the people.

Koinonia also provides employment with good wages and fellowship in the community's various cooperative businesses, such as peanut and pecan products, handcrafts, and publications, including Clarence Jordan's Cotton Patch Version of the New Testament.

We recommend that a resource person who has been a Koinonia volunteer or who has read about the community be present at a showing of the film to answer questions and to fill in some of the missing details.

The film is 28 minutes long. It was produced and directed by Gayla Jamison and was released in February for rent or purchase by Ideas and Images, Inc., of Atlanta, Georgia. For more information about the film, write to them at P. O. Box 5354, Atlanta, GA 30307 or call (404) 523-8023. For more information about Koinonia or the products they sell, Write: Koinonia Partners, Route 2, Americus, GA 31709.



THE COTTON PATCH EVIDENCE: The Story of Clarence Jordan and the Koinonia Farm Experiment by Dallas Lee, Koinonia Partners, 1971, 240 pp., \$3.50 paperback. Available from Community Service for list price plus 75 cents postage.

The Cotton Patch Evidence is more than a fascinating biography of Dr. Clarence Jordan, a sensitive, caring man who was born and raised in a small town in Georgia where the cruelties and injustices suffered by the poverty-stricken blacks who were his neighbors weighed heavily on his heart and mind. It is also the history of the Koinonia Farm, the experimental community that Clarence Jordan and Martin England founded in 1942 and which was Clarence's home for 27 of his 57 years.

Determined to find the way to be of most help to both the oppressors and the victims of southern racism, Clarence Jordan obtained a degree at the Georgia State College of Agriculture and a second degree from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky, where he met and married Florence Kroeger, who continues his work at Koinonia today.

When Clarence and Florence, with the help of their friends, Martin and Mabel England, began farming the carefully chosen 440 treeless and eroded acres near Americus, Georgia, they did so with the intention of demonstrating to the poor farmers around them the methods of reclamation of the land they had learned at school. But Clarence also had in mind a vision of community and a dream of peace and brotherhood for the Deep South. Koinonia community became an experiment in living as early Christians lived, in community based on sharing according to need, in love and universal brotherhood. It has been from the first democratically organized with decision making by consensus of the members.

Those readers interested in the sociology and comparison of community organization will find of special interest the chapter on "Elusive Unity" about the differences between communities with loosely organized, democratic structures and those with hierarchically authoritarian structures.

Criticism from the community's Ku Klux Klan neighbors for taking their meals together with the black farm hand they had hired came almost immediately. In the fifties the criticism grew to violence as the anti-Communist war sentiments and forced desegregation found a target in the growing inter-racial, pacifist commune. The community suffered continued harassment and destruction of property from vandalism, arson, and gunfire. The boycotts, which made it nearly impossible to buy or sell locally, were survived by creating mail order businesses and seeking help from their friends and supporters elsewhere in the country who responded with gifts, loans, and a network of pledges to replace the cancelled insurance policies.



Dallas Lee recreates the drama of faith and determination in Koinonia's struggle against evil. He also brings to life the humor, wisdom and charismatic leadership of Clarence Jordan. "Christianity started out as a revolution...and he preached a return to that evolutionary fire."

Although life at Koinonia continued to be an uphill battle against both external and internal pressures, Clarence Jordan was received warmly on his speaking tours around the country and gained much-needed encouragement for his life-long work. When the need for a new direction was felt by the discouraged community, which had lost most of its members by the mid-sixties, Clarence began writing, publishing and lecturing on his Cotton Patch version of the New Testament in which he put the ideas and images of the scriptures into real life language and situations that ordinary people could understand.

In the late 1960's an Alabama lawyer named Millard Fuller joined the two remaining families, the Jordans and Wittkampers, in their pursuit of a new context in which the "ideas of peace and love and sharing could ferment and gain expression." The

outgrowth of this meeting of minds was the Fund for Humanity, "a legal way of buying and holding land in trust for families to farm in partnership." And so entered a new era in the life of Koinonia community, newly named Koinonia Partners.

The pecan, candy and fruit cake direct-mail business that helped them survive the boycotts was expanded to provide jobs and create capital. Forty-two half acre homesites were laid off and three bedroom houses were built and sold at cost to those who needed such opportunities the most — "the people in the old tenant shacks with no water or any of the other conveniences that are considered absolute necessities by most people." And so "a community of spirit began to rise again" and is still going strong. The film, Enough to Share, which is reviewed on page 5, picks up where The Cotton Patch Evidence leaves us at Clarence Jordan's death in 1969 and shows how that spirit lives on.



SMALL TIME OPERATOR by Bernard Kamaroff, Bell Springs Publishing, Revised edition, 1982, 144 pp., paperback, \$8.95.

A useful companion to We Own It (see review in NEWSLETTER issue Vol. XXX No. 6) is Small Time Operator, published in the same 8½ X 11 paperback format. It is an excellent basic reference in work book style designed for people starting their own small businesses. The book is particularly helpful with the financial aspects of starting a business, of course, but also provides ideas on types of businesses, ways to anticipate whether your business will be successful in your chosen location, and information on licenses, permits, insurance, how to deal with employees, and incorporation procedures.

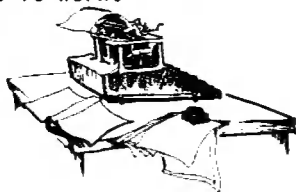
The financial aspects include initial financing — what you need and how to get it, bookkeeping, bank accounts, credit sales, payroll, taxes, and much much more — all broken down into small, easy steps.

The book is full of examples. The appendix includes balancing a bank account, balance

sheets, inventory valuation, and a special section for farmers. The back of the book contains pages of different kinds of ledgers with headings in place, ready to use.

There are plenty of direct quotes from real people like this one from a woman in California who started an antique business: "When my partner first approached me with the idea for the business, she asked, 'What do you think it will take - how much money?' I sat down and figured out cost sheets, budgets, projections. And the very best I could come up with for six months' operation was \$15,000, which appalled her. But that was reasonable. It was as cheap as I could get it, because you've got to assume you're going to lose your shirt the first six months." The author thus successfully avoids the philosophical textbook approach and keeps the reader in touch with the realities of day-to-day business problems. Strongly recommended for anyone wanting to start a business and really make it work.

Readers Write



ABOUT THE NEWSLETTER

Your NEWSLETTER for May-June is one of the very best ever! I wish we were young enough to travel to Raven Rocks, Alpha Farm, et al. We'll have to be content to read your reports and give what we can to the support of your work. I have just filed a dozen appeals for what seem like worthy causes in the round file. We seem to be on the mailing lists of most of the liberal causes and have to be very selective.

We recall with pleasure and deep satisfaction the afternoon tea we enjoyed with Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Morgan in Yellow Springs in the early 60's.

We wish to own a copy of Peace Pilgrim to share with our friends.

- Ruth and Lyman Achenbach, New York

ABOUT COMMUNITY IN NEW YORK

I am doing research on the possibility of developing a community north of New York City. My idea is to encourage people to develop land outside of cities so that they can live less expensively and also protect the land while living this way.

It would support cooperative rather than the usual competitive development.

I see great dangers in the way the country is headed. There is much need to develop communities that can be self sufficient enough so they will offer less destructive kinds of living and employment.

Land is about \$1,000.00 an acre upstate. We might consider building small living units with local materials. Through a creative use of land, materials, design and labor it should be possible to come up with livable units for a very reasonable price. I have lots of resource materials and tapes that I could share with anyone interested. Also I could put someone up overnight if necessary.

- Nancy Fischer, New York

Ed. Note: Anyone interested in starting a community in New York may write to Nancy at 186 Carroll St., Bronx, NY 10464.

ABOUT STARTING A COMMUNITY

We are interested in starting an intentional community near here. We need guidance on how to contact people who share some of our basic convictions.

We are looking for young Christian families interested in living permanently in a low-technology rural community (no plastics, electricity, etc.). They should have some country skills and/or interest in organic gardening and farming, a commitment to non-violence and ecology, and a love for traditional art, music and architecture.

Becky and John Angell, North Carolina

Ed. note: Those who are interested may write to Becky and John at 108 Belle Vista Court, Winston-Salem, NC 27106.

ABOUT MEDICINE WHEEL COMMUNITY

We are very inspired by your service to communities and hope you continue to grow in this way. The following is a brief description of our community which we would be pleased to have you print in your NEWSLETTER.

Located in beautiful Shawnee National Forest in Southern Illinois, Medicine Wheel Community is a non-profit corporation composed of disciples of Paramahansa Yogananda dedicated to living his ideals of world brotherhood colonies, with the emphasis on simple living and high thinking. We are open to and welcome people of all spiritual paths.

Our size is small as we have just begun (seven adults and 5 children) and we are actively seeking members to live on our 200 acres. Two solar homes have already been constructed, and we have a large community house for potential members to live in.

If you have an interest in spirituality, cooperative living, ecology and are willing to work with others, please write us for more information. Medicine Wheel, Rt. 1, Box 70, Alto Pass, IL 62905 (618) 833-8357.

ABOUT FRIENDS GENERAL CONFERENCE

At the Friends General Conference at Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania, early in July I am scheduled to lead a workshop under the title of "Creative Stewardship."

I have very much in mind various imaginative approaches to the right use of our resources: money, land, personal time and energy, innovative organizational and structural applications. The kind of thinking which Community Service represents and which it tries to report on — as in the very good May-June issue just received — is part of what I would hope to share with participants in that workshop.

What do you suggest among the wide range of materials on and from Community Service that you might be able to send me? I would welcome three or four samples of several

items. A few copies of the NEWSLETTER might reach an interested prospective audience.

I can't be more specific, but perhaps the above will spark some thinking. I look forward hopefully to hearing from Yellow Springs, a creative center if there ever was one.

- David Scull, Virginia



Announcements

MICHIGAN LAND AVAILABLE

Clark Tibbits, one of our members in Celo, North Carolina, is trying to assemble a small group of like-minded people to purchase part of his parents' farm in Michigan and set it up as a land trust, perhaps eventually creating a wildfowl sanctuary, intentional community, camp, school or retreat cooperative.

It is especially beautiful and bountiful a land. The 90-acres of rolling hills shelter a 9 acre lake, rustic house, large flocks of wildfowl and a small deer herd. About a third of the land is planted in mature spruce trees and the remainder is used for fields and pasture.

It is located in Lapeer County, adjacent to the village of Columbiaville and about 25 miles from Flint. In the past 20 years, most farms in this area have been consumed by sprawling residential developments. He does not want this place to go to a profit-oriented developer and that is probably what would happen in an open-market sale.

Clark welcomes the help of Community Service members in securing a good future for this land. Anyone with an interest is encouraged to write him at Box 316, Route 5, Burnsville, NC 28714.

Community Service, Inc., P.O. Box 243, Yellow Springs, OH 45387. (513) 767-2161 or 767-1461)

NAME _____

PHONE _____

ADDRESS _____

Enclosed is \$_____ conference cost (\$35/adult, \$65/couple, \$15/child under 13, infants under 2 years free, if full payment is sent before August 15th. After August 15, the cost is \$40/adult, \$75/couple, \$15/child and infants free.

We will be there for lunch Saturday _____, dinner Saturday _____, lunch Sunday _____ for _____ adults,
_____ Please arrange overnight accommodations for us for Friday _____, Sat. _____ for _____ adults,
_____ children, ages _____. We will bring sleeping bags and can use floor space. We plan to
_____ camp in nearby Bryan State Park or arrange our own accommodations. _____
_____ I enclose an additional tax deductible contribution of \$_____ to help with the travel fund
_____ for bringing resource people to conferences and the scholarship fund.

"JENNY READ"

Jenny Read: In Pursuit of Art and Life which Freda Abrams reviewed in our March-April NEWSLETTER has been awarded a certificate of excellence by the American Institute of Graphic Arts as one of the best books of the year. This award was formerly known as "The Best Fifty Books of the Year."

The book was published by Antioch University and Celo Press and arranged with commentary by Dallas Johnson, mother of Antioch graduate Jenny Read. Dallas Johnson Read wrote us, "We knew the book was beautiful, but it is nice to have this confirmation." The format and cover design are by Ward Ritchie. The printing was done at Celo Press in North Carolina by former Yellow Springs resident John M. Morgan, who now resides at Raven Rocks community in Ohio. A second edition of Jenny Read is being planned.

Copies of this beautiful book and moving journal of a young sculptor are still available from Community Service, \$10.95 for paperback and \$15.95 for hardcover plus \$1.00 postage.

N. O. F. A. CONFERENCE

The Natural Organic Farmers Association is holding its 9th Annual Conference and Celebration of Rural Life July 29-31 at Johnson State College, Johnson, Vermont. Over sixty well-known leaders, researchers and successful growers will be on hand to share their wealth of knowledge and skill. For more information write NOFA, 43 State St., Montpelier, VT 05602.

RODALE'S AQUACULTURE WORKSHOP

The Rodale Aquaculture Project will sponsor a two-day workshop on recirculating aquaculture August 19-20. They will teach the basics of an outdoor system and then expand into how this system can be used in a basement or greenhouse and how a similar but more intensive system can be used for community scale production. For more information, write to Nancy Volk, P.O. Box 323, Kutztown, PA 19530.

CIRCLE PINES HOMESTEAD COOPERATIVE

Circle Pines Homestead Cooperative is an intergenerational, energy-efficient community located next to Circle Pines Center, an established cooperative educational and recreational center twenty-six miles north of Kalamazoo, Michigan, in scenic Barry County.

The community will be self-governed and managed by the residents. Work projects, common meals, arts and crafts, food co-op, community films and other programs will be developed by residents as a part of cooperative living and learning.

For more information write Circle Pines, 8650 Mullen Rd., Delton, MI 49046.



FRIENDS OF THE ARK

A second work and study camp will be held in Maine from September 6 through October 22 by the Friends of the Ark. Participants will pick apples four days each week, earning enough to pay all camp expenses with some surplus which will be distributed by decision of the group. The program will include study of the Ark, speakers, discussions, visits to local co-ops groups, folk dancing and song. For more information write Elizabeth Gravalos and Arthur Harvey, Weare, New Hampshire 03281.

THE WORKBOOK

and
SELF-RELIANCE JOURNAL

Each issue of this bimonthly magazine includes: 16 pages devoted to one important consumer topic, 20 pages of small press book reviews, plus news items from social action groups.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE WORKBOOK! \$8.50 sr. citizens, students; \$12 individuals, \$25 institutions. Southwest Research and Information Center, PO Box 4524, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106.

MEMBERSHIP is a means of supporting and sharing the work of Community Service. The basic \$15 annual membership contribution includes a subscription to our bimonthly NEWSLETTER. Larger contributions are always needed, however, and smaller ones will be gladly accepted. Community Service is a non-profit corporation which depends on contributions so that it can offer its services freely to those who need them. All contributions are appreciated, needed and TAX DEDUCTIBLE. If you want your copies of the NEWSLETTER sent airmail overseas, please send \$20. All foreign members, including Canadian, please pay in US currency.

CONSULTATION

Community Service makes no set charge for consultation services formal or informal, but can only serve through contributions of its friends and those it helps. For consultation we suggest a minimum contribution equal to that of the consultant's hourly wage for an hour of our time.

DO YOU HAVE A FRIEND?

One of the most helpful ways of supporting Community Service is to send the names and addresses of friends whom you think would be interested in receiving a sample of our NEWSLETTER and a copy of our booklist. If you wish a specific issue sent to a friend, please send 50 cents per name.

TRUSTEES OF COMMUNITY SERVICE, INC.

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